

AMENDMENT NO. 3809

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3809 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4939, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3810

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3810 proposed to H.R. 4939, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3810 proposed to H.R. 4939, *supra*.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LOTT, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. BENNETT):

S. 2691. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to increase competitiveness in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill that will reform our immigration policies to make the United States more competitive, called the Securing Knowledge, Innovation, and Leadership, or "SKIL" bill. Other original cosponsors of this legislation include Senators ALLARD, ALLEN, BENNETT, ENZI, and LOTT.

Our ability to innovate is crucial to the success of our economy. By investing in science and technology, we revolutionize our economy and improve the world. The President has responded to this need by proposing the American Competitiveness Initiative. And I am a proud co-sponsor of legislation that has been introduced in the Senate: the Protecting America's Competitive Edge (PACE bills) and National Innovation Act.

But there is still more that can be done. Immigration policy must be part of any discussion of competitiveness. The United States does not produce enough engineers—China graduates four times as many engineers as the U.S., and within a few years, approximately 90 percent of all scientists and engineers in the world will be in Asia. Foreign students fill that gap right now in the U.S., but then our immigration policy—not our economy—forces them to return home because there are not enough highly skilled work visas.

In the long run, we must improve our schools and encourage more U.S. students to study engineering and mathematics. But we also must adapt immigration policy so that when U.S. students are educated in engineering fields, there will be U.S. jobs for them to fill. With the SKIL bill, foreign students who graduate from U.S. institu-

tions will be able to stay and work in the United States. The bill will allow companies to retain highly skilled and educated workers.

The SKIL bill requires the government to change its processes so that companies do not waste valuable resources. If a worker has been in the U.S. and has complied with all immigration laws, he should be allowed to renew his visa here in the U.S. Why make that worker go to a consulate when all of the processing can be done here in the U.S.?

The SKIL bill exempts from annual visa limit any foreign student graduating from a U.S. university with a Master's or PhD in essential fields. Foreign workers with extraordinary skills, such as a Nobel Prize winner or an international scholar—should not have to wait for a visa. The President has also called for an increase in H-1B visas.

As Chair of the Immigration subcommittee, I have seen how immigration—both legal and illegal—affects all aspects of our lives. I am pleased that there is so much discussion about immigration and about improving avenues for workers to enter our country. But immigration today will shape the country that our children grow up in. And so there needs to be more discussion about the kinds of immigration that will most benefit our economy and our country.

I am introducing the SKIL bill because I don't believe enough attention has been focused on legal immigrants, especially the highly skilled workers who contribute to our economy and comply with our laws. It is my hope that this legislation will allow U.S. companies to retain a highly educated workforce until we can channel more American students into the math, science, and engineer pipeline. The SKIL bill is yet another important piece of the U.S. competitiveness agenda, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

By Mr. BURNS:

S. 2693. A bill to prevent congressional reapportionment distortions; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, over the last few months, we have discussed at length the problem of illegal immigration. What many may not realize is that illegal immigration affects our system of representation as well.

After the 1990 Census, my State of Montana lost one of its two seats in the House of Representatives. Ten years later, our great State had grown to more than 900,000 residents, but still did not gain a seat.

Meanwhile, we have an estimated 12 million illegal aliens in this country today, and all of them will be a factor to determine which States gain or lose a seat in the House of Representatives after the Census in 2010. This is because current policy tells us to count everyone in this country, illegal or not,

when determining Congressional apportionment.

If these trends continue, we will have millions more illegal aliens counted in the 2010 Census. The result will be more seats lost in States that have actually increased in population of law-abiding U.S. residents.

Thankfully, my State of Montana cannot lose any more seats in the House of Representatives. We are down to our last one. Other States, however, will not be so fortunate.

Law-abiding citizens should not have to lose representation because millions of illegal immigrants ignore our laws. That is why today, I am introducing the Fair and Accurate Representation Act. This bill will exclude the masses of illegal aliens in this country from being part of the Congressional apportionment process.

If we act now, we can get started on reforming this process in time for the 2010 Census. The voting rights of law-abiding citizens should not be diluted by those who choose to enter this country illegally. I call upon my colleagues in the Senate to join me in correcting this process, so that those who lawfully reside in this country receive fair and accurate representation.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2694. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove certain limitation on attorney representation of claimants for veterans benefits in administrative proceedings before the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I have sought recognition today to comment on legislation that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Senator GRAHAM, and I are introducing. This bill will provide veterans with the right to hire counsel to represent them in proceedings before the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and will help ensure that all who represent veterans are held to the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct.

As President Abraham Lincoln eloquently expressed nearly 150 years ago, this Nation has an obligation "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan." In keeping with that charge, the Federal Government provides a wide array of benefits to veterans and their dependents, through an administrative system that is intended to be informal, claimant-friendly, and non-adversarial.

During recent years, however, veterans' organizations, VA, and others have observed that this system has become increasingly complex. Enhanced legal requirements and layers of procedural steps intended to protect the rights of veterans have increased both the complexity of the system and how long it takes to process a claim. At the same time, with the Nation at war and servicemembers deployed around the world, the disability claims filed by returning veterans have become more